THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1830. NO. 38.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

GEORGE GOLDER, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*

K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*

Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*

Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee; Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*

A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*

Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR,

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 29, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THE TIME OF A SERVANT, a Colored Man, who has upwards of five years to serve. He is by profession a Gardener, and a man of sober and industrious habits. The terms will be liberal, to one likely to make a kind master. For particulars apply to the Editor.

December 29, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment, before the first of March next. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of Alderman Christy, for collection.

FOR RENT, Three very neat and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses, with Hydrants in the yards, situated on Hay street, between Penn street and Allegheny river. Possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire of JOHN DALZELL.

January 12, 1830.—6w

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

ON SALE At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles,* of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware,* assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—*A Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.; all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞ For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied.

CHARLES CARTER & Co.
No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—wet

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton yarn can be left at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829.—10t

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention: the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829. } Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE BANK of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city, viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Dimond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

HERR'S HOTEL,

MARKET SQUARE, BOROUGH OF READING.

THIS Establishment was opened, for the accommodation of the public, on the first inst. Its commodious and well furnished apartments, its numerous single-bedded rooms, its baths and other conveniences, present inducements to the traveller to stop at this house, such as are seldom offered by houses of entertainment. The subscriber is determined that his Bar and Larder shall always be well supplied, and his Stables carefully attended to. He hopes, by his unremitted assiduity for the comfort and gratification of his guests, to deserve, as well as receive, a share of public patronage. ☞ The new line of STAGES stop at his house. DANIEL HERR.

Reading, Pa. Jan. 22.—3t.

FOR RENT, The Frame Dwelling House on Front street, near the corner of Short street, formerly occupied by the subscriber as his Mansion House.

Also, A FARM, on the Coal Hill Tract, nearly opposite the city, now in the occupancy of Thomas Rea.

Also, The privilege of Working one or more COAL PITS, opening on the face of the hill, between the Glass Works and the Turnpike Gate.

It is the wish of the subscriber to rent the Farm and coal privileges together, if a suitable Tenant can be procured.

☞ The Farm will be Rented for a term of four years. Apply to CHARLES SHALER,
Jan. 22—3t At Griffith's Hotel.

PRINTING INK MANUFACTORY.

ORDERS can now be supplied for News-Ink, and in a short time hence for Book-Ink. Applications to be made to D. G. SEIXAS, No. 5 West Third Street.

We, the Printers of Cincinnati, having used or seen impressions of the News-Ink of the Cincinnati manufactory, do approve of it as an *excellent* article.—*J. H. Looker, Whetstone & Buxtone, N. & G. Guilford, E. S. Thomas, Geo. W. Dawson, W. J. Ferris, L. Morgan, Lodge, L'Hommedieu, & Hammond, James Milford, George T. Williamson, Robinson & Deming, Samuel Tizzard.*

I concur in the above opinion.—*Oliver Wells,* Type Founder. Jan. 22—3t

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 12, 1830.

I WILL BE FOUND AT MY OFFICE, in the Diamond, at all times, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M. to attend to business as Mayor and Alderman. My friends may depend upon all civil business being promptly attended to as heretofore. M. B. LOWRIE.

January 15—3.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

Miscellany.

CORSICAN REVENGE.

Sonino Giutera, the poorest *possidente*, the most intrepid hunter, and best swordsman of the district of Giutera, was walking one bright morning in one of those forests of pine, oak and yew trees, which cover the interior of Corsica, and form such a striking contrast with its barren and naked coast: shouldering his long carbine, a trophy of many an exploit against the Genoese, and which, with his field of barley and stone hut, which he proudly called his *casa*, constituted all his worldly goods, Sonino marched gaily along, singing a love song, at the full pitch of his voice, and quite as proud and as happy as if the fair manor of Giutera, which spread far and wide beneath his feet, were his own paternal inheritance. Sonino was a thirtieth cousin of the Lord of Giutera, whose name, according to the custom of Corsica, where all the vassals belong to one family, he bore; and which, after all, he did not disgrace. Brave, active, indefatigable, cunning, as all Corsicans are, and vindictive, as they all glory in being, he was allowed, even by his companions, to be the best of fifty or sixty men at arms—a sort of military clan who obeyed the behests of the Lord of Giutera. In all his expeditions against the Genoese, Sonino had shared the dangers, the fatigues, and even the heath-bed, of his patron. More than once he had risked his life in his service; and therefore considered himself justly entitled to his lord's protection and gratitude: but, at this moment, no ambitious thoughts filled Sonino's mind—other ideas occupied him,—and his brawny and muscular legs found sufficient employment in clambering up a mountain path which goats and Corsican hunters alone could tread. Sonino soon espied out the object of his search,—it was a herd of goats;—but they were tended only by a faithful dog. The shepherdess had vanished; and that shepherdess was his betrothed. Anna Maria was, perhaps, not the prettiest girl of the district, but Sonino thought she was, and that was all-sufficient. Her clear dark skin, and bright black eyes, and that air of modest and patient resignation, so remarkable in all the women of Corsica, showed to still greater advantage under the long veil which composed her Sunday dress: and on that day, Sonino was not her only admirer. Anna Maria! he called aloud. No one answered. The old echo of the mountain of Bastelica alone repeated the name of Anna Maria.—Grieved and discouraged, Sonino looked sadly around him. A slight noise among the bushes startled him. Anna Maria, art thou there? he exclaimed as he rushed towards the spot whence the noise proceeded; but what was his surprise, when, instead of the fairy form of Anna, he beheld the tall plume, the long carbine, and the dried up, shrivelled form of his noble cousin, the Lord of Giutera. His dark and haughty brow wore an expression quite foreign to it There was a mixture of shame and anger in his embarrassed manner; and his usually ashen cheeks were as crimson as the flower of the arbutes.

Good day to you, my Lord, said Sonino, have you had good luck? (But this question was but the prelude to another.) Have you seen Anna Maria?—Have you seen her? he repeated, amazed at having no answer.

No, replied his lord sharply, and avoiding the penetrating glance of the young lover; and then added, in a more assured tone, yes I have had good luck enough, though my game has escaped for the present; but I shall find it again. Good luck to you, Sonino; and he was walking off, when suddenly stopping, he took a purse and chain and a coral cross from his pocket—Here, said he, the purse is for you, and this is the wedding gift I intended for your betrothed. Do you make it acceptable to her.

The grateful vassal would have thanked him, but he met his master's eye, and something he read there seemed to dispense him from gratitude—his face wore a strange expression of irony, disdain and hatred. With a gesture of impatience the Lord of Giutera disappeared among the mazes of the forest. Sonino was at a loss to comprehend this strange conduct, but some secret presentiment told him all was not right. Anna Maria he called again. This time the dog came to him. Ah! Genoease, he said, as he fondled him, cannot you tell me where tarries Anna Maria? The intelligent animal guided Sonino to a distant path, and stopping at the entrance, he seemed to say, she is here. The young man rapidly pursued the path thus indicated to him. He soon reached the other side of the wood: and the mountain reared its naked and barren summit above him, which, if once attained would command an extensive prospect.—He walked boldly on, agitated by the most fatal presentiments. At last he beheld his love: she was sitting on a large stone overlooking a tremendous precipice, which presented a long wall of red granite, here and there interpersed with a few bushes, and at the bottom of the abyss was a fierce unseen torrent, which thundered under the broken rocks with a tremendous noise. The whole scene was in perfect keeping, and well calculated to inspire both gloom and terror. Such was the spot where Anna Maria awaited her lover. When she beheld him she gave a terrible shriek, and her whole frame became dreadfully convulsed, and when he approached her and would have clasped her to his breast, she drew back with an expression of horror.

Touch me not, she exclaimed; and she flew to the other side of the precipice, and seated herself on its very brink, as if at the moment she dreaded it less than the approach of her lover. Poor Sonino was thunderstruck. The cross of coral shone brightly in his hands, and the sight of it seemed to rouse Maria from her trance of despair.

Have you seen him, she eagerly said; have you seen him! and her face, which she in vain endeavored to conceal with her hands, was suffused with the deepest crimson

A dreadful thought flashed across Sonino's mind. Yes, he exclaimed, I have seen him; and he bade me——

He dared not proceed; a thousand horrible thoughts, like so many daggers, seemed to pierce his heart: and he let the cross drop from his hands as if it had been of fire. Anna Maria pushed it with her foot into the raging gulf.

What hast thou done! cried Sonino; all his worst fears confirmed by this action. What hast thou done! Would he have seduced thee!—Is this cross——

The price of my dishonor!—yes, revenge me, that cross is mine! I go to seek it. She plunged into the yawning abyss below.

The next morning was as bright a one as ever dawned on that region which spreads from Giutera to the mountains of Bastelica. The broad meadows, which in the rainy season are converted into so many swamps, concealed by short thick grass, were now alive with a crowd of mountaineers—all armed with long guns—pistols hanging over their left thighs, and stilettoes passed through their girdles—who are going to their national celebration as if prepared for war. In fact, the Corsican knows not what mirth means—always pre-occupied with projects of intrigue or of revenge; he seldom mingles with a sex which he affects to despise: and if on this day some groups of young girls were to be seen enjoying themselves away from the controlling slavery of their parents, and even singing some gayer melody than usual, at the approach of the men the joyful strain was instantly hushed, and the dark eyes of the fair singers cast on the earth as if terrified and ashamed of having dared to amuse themselves without the permission of their lords and masters. The crowd moved towards a level plain which was bounded on one side by the mountain of Giutera, and on the other by an immense swamp, well known and long dreaded by all the inhabitants of the district. A space had been reserved in the centre of the plain, for the erection of several tents made of leaves and branches; one in the middle overlooked the others, as the Manor House of Giutera overtopped the humble roofs of the villages. Its noble owner was seated in his tent to watch the race, which very race attracted most of the Corsicans to the high lands of Giutera. There bounded in frolicksome liberty, a number of small horses with flowing manes and eyes of fire, which were to contend for the prize. Part of the performance consisted in catching these horses by dint of skill, jumping on their unsaddled backs, and imprisoning their mouths as if yet unused to the bit, in a noose thrown skillfully over their heads. At a given signal all the candidates jumped at once into the ring, and by gaining the wind on the horses soon mastered them, and made them as docile as the best broken horse would do under the carb. One still remained free, and ran round the lists with a strength and rapidity, which baffled the efforts of the best horsemen. Some one called Sonino, and all exclaimed that he alone could tame the animal. After seeking for him for a long while, he was found alone, standing by a rudely sculptured image of the Madonna, which overlooked the plain. His eyes flashed with a dark and repressed fire, and his hand played convulsively with the handle of his stiletto: but no one noticed this motion at the time. However, it was remarked that, when summoned to the lists, he knelt before the Madonna, as if imploring assistance and success. Good luck, good luck to thee, exclaimed the spectators, as Sonino, without heeding them, jumped into the ring. He stopped about fifty paces from the horse, who, pricking up his ears, and darting fire from his nostrils, seemed prepared both to fight and fly. Every eye was fixed on this interesting sight; every voice and breath was hushed, for fear of alarming the savage animal, who seemed even startled by the deep silence around him; and the Lord of Giutera, more attentive than the rest, held aloft and showed to Sonino a carabine set in silver, the reward of the victor.—But Sonino's attention was fixed upon his prey; he took from his "carghera" a large ball of lead, and splitting it slightly on each side, passed the end of a long rope through the aperture, thus imitating the Peruvian lasso, which he had either invented from necessity, or which had been described to him by some Italian adventurer. The horse, alarmed at first by the deep calm, had, little by little, got used to it. Soon turning round, he presented his tail to Sonino, who, seizing the propitious moment, glided softly up to him, as does the serpent through the long grass, he twirled the dangerous lasso two or three times in the air, and then, with wonderful skill, caught the hind legs of the horse in its running noose, and dragged him to the earth by the force of the blow. Sonino instantly jumped on him, as would the tiger on his prey, and bit his ear; and, having tamed him by the pain, he passed the other end of the rope round his head, to serve for a halter, then slacking the noose which held his legs, he made him get up and rush into the plain, where he fatigued him with a thousand violent and rapid evolutions, till he had completely conquered him. He then released him from his bonds, and brought him in triumph to the tent of his Lord, while the plain re-echoed with cheering applause. Even the Lord of Giutera could not refuse his tribute to the intrepid horseman; he left his seat and advanced, holding the prize in his hand; he shuddered, however, when he met the eye of Sonino—his pale cheeks and compressed lips being certain indications of approaching vengeance.—However, trusting to his victim, whose silence he imagined he had bought, and the number of armed men around him, he concealed his terror under an air of kindness, and presented the carabine to the victor. Sonino received it with indifference, and fastened it firmly to his back, while he bent low to the praise which the murderer of Anna Maria thought proper to bestow on him.

With his left hand he tightened the halter of his horse, and casting one look to Heaven and on the crowd which gazed on him with a mixture of admiration and anxiety, he swung his terrible lasso three times round his head. The assassin turned pale, and would have fled—but it was too late.—The fatal lead caught round his legs, and overturned him. Sonino struck his stiletto into his horse, and exciting him with the savage cry peculiar to the Corsicans, urged him over the plain. He was pursued, but the powerful steed, spurred incessantly, and frightened by the unusual load which he dragged behind him, galloped impetuously: the screams of his victim, who now and then raised his bleeding head, excited him so much that the pursuers were soon left behind. They stopped at the beginning of the swamp already mentioned; but Sonino, his horse and their victim, still rode on, and were seen advancing and sinking by degrees into this treacherous ground. Some thought they saw Sonino get off his horse and plunge the mangled body of his enemy into this awful grave, in which he too seemed to be destined to be engulphed. The exhausted horse reared his head for a moment above the weeds, and then instantaneously sunk; and from that fatal day, no tidings were ever received of the Lord of Giutera or his horse. It has been said that a Mountaineer, with a large carbine set in silver, found an honorable death in the ranks of those Corsicans, who, under Jampiero the Goatherd, became the allies of France; but those who guarantee this fact, do not affirm that this warrior was Sonino Giutera.

Translated from the German, by a Student.

THE VIRTUOUS WIFE.

Whoever has gained a virtuous wife, possesses a treasure of intrinsic worth—a prize of higher value than the most costly pearl.

Such a treasure had Rabbi Meir, the great teacher, obtained. He sat, on the Sabbath, in the Synagogue, instructing the people. In the mean time, death, who often aims poisonous shafts against the infant breast, and spares the aged and infirm, did by an unexpected stroke, deprive the parents of two goodly sons; both were of handsome shape—both by a father's care enlightened in the law.

His partner looked at first on their bereavement with all the feelings of a tender mother; but, soon her piety shone predominant, and in the duties of the wife, each selfish wish was buried. Anxious to save her husband from those pangs which a too sudden knowledge of his loss might raise, she moved the bodies of her sons into her chamber—laid them on her bed, and with white drapery concealed them.

In the evening Rabbi Meir returned, who with a father's fond solicitude, inquired, "where are my sons, that I may give to them the blessing!"

"They are gone into the synagogue," replied his wife.

"I looked around, while there, in expectation of their coming, but saw them not," rejoined the Rabbi.

She reached him a goblet of wine. He praised the Lord at the end of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked, "where are my sons, that they may also drink and partake of the blessing?"

"They are not far," she said, and wishing to change the object of his thoughts, with ready hand prepared their evening meal. Of this he did partake, and after giving thanks; his wife spoke; "Rabbi, permit me to ask your judgment in a cause which much concerns me. A few years since a person gave into my care some jewels: these I received with pleasure, watched their safety with an anxious mind, contemplated with pride their worth and dared, at length, to view them as my own, when, in an unexpected hour, a messenger is sent, who, in his master's name, doth claim my valued charge; shall I restore these gems to him?" "My wife ought not first to inquire this," said Rabbi Meir; "wilt thou delay returning to the owner each one which he has lent thee?" "Oh no," answered she, "if it is unjust so to do, but I would not return them without thy knowledge."

She then conducted him to the chamber, walked forward and removed from the dead bodies their covering. "Oh! my sons!" cried the father, in the fullness of his grief—"do I find you thus! I gave you life, I enlightened your mental eyes in the law, and looked for you as the solace of my declining years, when on a sudden I find myself bereft of you."

She turned from him, wishing to conceal the agitation of her mind, but, roused at length by the violence of his grief, she seized him by the hand and spoke.

"Rabbi, hast thou not taught me, that it is contrary to the moral as well as religious duties of men, to refuse restoring what is entrusted to their care? Behold, the Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"The name of the Lord be praised," rejoined Rabbi Meir, conscious he had erred in repining at his will, who is infallible, in murmuring at his mandate, who is omniscient.

It is truly said, "Whosoever hath found a virtuous wife has a treasure greater than the most costly pearl; she opens her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

From the Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

The frequent appearance of paragraphs in the London and Provincial papers published in this country, is calculated to mislead those who, from political motives, inquire into the condition, as well as those who read for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the real situation of Great Britain.

The mature interests of a great mass of the population of the United States of America are so associated with this country, in various ways, that, however long they may have been separated by time, however great the separation by distance, there must exist an union of all those affectionate feelings which unite man to man, that under whatever circumstances any of these people may have emigrated they must look back upon their native country with those feelings which possess a child who has left his fostering parent. The relation of the distresses of this country, must, therefore, be afflicting to Englishmen in every part of the world, and the fact is that the real state of this country is unknown to the emigrant, the foreigner, and even to a great mass of our own countrymen. It is to be regretted that a great part of the intelligent press is at this moment lending its powerful aid in putting forth exaggerated accounts of the "Improvements of Trade &c. &c." They are gross falsehoods, and such statements convince us that these editors know as much of the *real distresses* of the manufacturing population of this country as Capt. Basil Hall has displayed in his work, which *he calls* "Travels *through* North America." Let the editors of the leading London daily papers go through Lancashire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Nottingham, and other manufacturing counties, not muffle themselves up in the inside of a stage coach, and run 10 miles at a time without stopping; but go through every county, every town, every village, every manufactory, every prison, every poor-house, every cottage, every hovel, where human beings dwell; let them for one day partake of the food, the clothing and lodging of these poor wretches. Yes, let them feel for one week the beggary and starvation which they endure in this country of freedom, and then let us see what they will say from personal experience. Why, in every manufacturing county in England, at this moment, the greatest distress prevails. We quote the following account of a meeting which took place a few days since at Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

"We protest we have never read any thing half so harrowing as are the plain and unadorned details of this meeting. The facts are narrated by eye-witnesses, the numbers of the starving are accurately stated, their mode of struggling for a subsistence is simply described, the quality of the fare they live upon, the rags they are compelled to hide from the light of day, the schools and the exercises of Religion they are prevented from attending from the want of clothing, are all depicted in a circumstantial and artless manner.

"One of the members of the operatives' committee informed the meeting that he and another person were deputed to investigate the circumstances of eleven hundred families in the neighborhood of Huddersfield. He reports that of this vast number they could not reckon more than two hundred families who were any thing like half employed. The other nine hundred families were in a situation, he said, which he could not bear to reflect upon.

"He entered some houses where the unhappy inmates *seemed anxious to be released from their sufferings by death;* the countenance of others told him *they were dying from want of food;* in other houses there was a sick husband, a distracted wife, or hungry children crying for bread, *without food, fire, or clothing.* Some families had sold what little furniture they were possessed of, and, in a word, they had no bed, no fire, no food, nor had they even scarcely clothing to cover their nakedness. Some of the men had become so feeble from the want of support that they could scarcely attend to their work. For a family to go without food for twenty-four or thirty-six hours *was no uncommon circumstance,* as they had nothing to depend upon but the cold hand of charity.—Some said they were tired of living, and but for their children *they should not care how soon their miserable existence was terminated.* These were the people whose generous minds and industrious habits were once the envy and admiration of surrounding nations, and who now appear to be fast verging towards a state of barbarism.

"Another who had been similarly employed in a different district gave a similar account. In numerous instances, says this man, the credit of the operatives was gone—their apparel was worn out—they were without hope, without fire, without clothing and without food. In short, he adds, poverty reigned through their comfortless dwellings in silent triumph, the indications of beggary and misery were truly appalling, and the ravages of want and wretchedness were stamped in visible characters.

"A third member of the committee stated that in the district he had investigated, distress, or rather misery, had made as rapid strides as in those places already described.

A fourth individual, entered into the statistics of the trade, in order to show the prevailing rate of wages in Huddersfield and its vicinity. He presented a table of the undernamed towns, containing the following individuals, and the rate of wages they earn per day.—

Lepton,	1084 persons, aver'g	2¼d per d.
Honley,	1821,	2¼d do.
Cumberworth and Shelly	1740,	2½d do.
Kirkheaton	874,	2¾d do.
Dalton.	822,	2¼d do.
Almondbury & Clayton,	219,	2¼d do.
Skelmanthorp,	1244,	2¼d do.
Kirkheaton,	1046,	2½d do.
Lindley,	831,	2½d do.
Cowcliffe & Hillhouse	433,	2½d do.
Lockwood,	479,	2½d do.
Rastrick,	594,	3d do.

Making a total, 13,225 indiv. averaging 2½d per d.

"Here is a picture replete with topics and incidents which will no doubt excite the mirth and the ridicule of those scribes who are hired to distort facts and conceal the truth."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

TRADE OF CUBA.

The crop of sugar for the year 1829, in the whole Island of Cuba, according to the Intendant's return, which is well known to be quite too small, amounted to 300,000 boxes, exclusive of the domestic consumption, which is estimated at 100,000 boxes. The crop was lessened by excessive rains to the extent of 50,000 boxes, and yet was 30,000 boxes larger than that of 1828. The crop of 1830, will probably be still larger. The exports of Coffee from the port of Havana alone, in 1829, were 1,075,677 arrobes (of 25 lbs.) against 677,000 arrobes in 1828. From Matanzas the exports exceeded those of 1828 in a similar proportion. The price of sugar ruled at 6 to 8 cents a pound for white, and 3 to 5½ cents a pound for brown; and of Coffee at 5 to 8 cents a pound. Molasses, though a great many of our vessels are loaded with it, is at a price barely sufficient to remunerate the expenses of shipment, and therefore is scarcely entitled to be ranked as an article of value at all. Indeed we are informed by a gentleman recently from the island, that the planters feed their swine and neat cattle upon it, and in many cases give it away to the coopers. The United States furnish the only market for it. Out of the whole export of 1829, amounting to 30,272 hhds. only 187 were shipped any where else. The price, therefore, depends entirely upon what we can afford to give. Its principal consumption here *has been in the distilleries.* But the use of molasses rum has fallen off very much, partly from a general diminution in the use of all spirits, but chiefly from the interference of whiskey. Under these circumstances, our additional duty of five cents per gallon on molasses, has not raised the price here at all, but lowered it in Cuba; so that the duty is in fact paid by the Cubaians.—The molasses trade is carried on by coopers in the seaports, who have been accustomed to contract largely with the planters, even for the crops of future years. One of their principal objects has been the sale of hogsheads at an extravagant price. This they accomplished successfully, by combining together that no one should furnish them at a less price than seven dollars each. Some of the coopers, however, within the last few months, have made a gratuity of the molasses to purchasers, and added a dollar per hogshead bounty for taking it away. Yankee ship masters will never object to the price of hogsheads, if only there is a sufficient bounty on them in consideration of their being incumbered with molasses. In addition to this, the Spanish Government has repealed the export duty of 62½ cts. per hhd. and relinquished two dollars tonnage duty (of $2,50) in favor of vessels loading entirely with molasses, both amounting to about $2,25 per hhd. After all, the trade will hardly flourish unless the coopers increase their bounty.

The other exports of Cuba are tobacco, cigars, taffia or rum, hides, and honey. The value of sugar is at least twelve millions, and of the whole not less than twenty millions of dollars. An extraordinary amount of agricultural products to be furnished by a territory of no greater extent.

At the last date, Dec. 26th, the whole number of square rigged vessels in the port of Havana, was fifty-eight. Of these, thirty-four were under the flag of the United States. Of the rest, six belonged to France, four to England, one to Hamburgh, six to Bremen, two to the Netherlands, three to Denmark, one to Russia and one to Brazil.

THE LA FOURCHE.

A considerable portion of our citizens were drawn to the wharf yesterday evening, by the arrival of the La Fourche, from New Albany. This beautiful and substantial vessel, owned by a company of planters on Bayou La Fourche, La. was built under the direction and superintendence of Capt. H. M Shreve. The boilers of the La Fourche have been constructed on a plan as novel as it bids fair to be useful.

Each boiler is 25 feet long, 45 inches in diameter—through which 16 flues pass, 20 feet long and 7 inches in diameter—one end of each of the flues passes through the lower head of the boiler, and the same flues pass through the sides of the boiler, by means of elbows, at the height of 20 feet from the bottom. The boiler stands in a vertical position—one head through which the flues pass, directly over the fire bed. At the top of the flues, a casing, 14 inches larger in diameter than the boiler, is placed round the boiler; and into the vacancy thus formed between the boiler and casing, the fire passes from the flues, and descends 7½ feet, until it nearly approaches the upper deck, when it again ascends, and passes off through the chimnies, which are 14 feet high, and extend 2½ feet above the top of the boilers. The water in the boiler is, or may be kept, 18 inches higher in the boiler than the top of the flues. The space from the water line to the extreme top of the boiler, at which top the steam is taken out (by a pipe in the usual manner) being 3 feet 6 inches. The furnace under each of the two boilers, is 46 inches wide, 20 inches deep, and 6 inches from front to rear.

The La Fourche will carry a cargo of about 200 tons; and, with the boilers we have described, and a double horizontal engine, (also invented by Mr. Shreve, in 1816,) she was propelled up the Falls in 55 minutes—although the lever of one of the cut-offs (owing to a defect in the casting) gave way before the boat reached the foot of the Falls—which accident produced a waste of about one fourth part of the steam.

The water is now at that stage which renders it more difficult, that at any other, to ascend the Falls, as there is not more than 4 inches more water than the boat drew.

It is the opinion of competent engineers, who have taken the pains to measure the wood used in the experiments that have been made with the La Fourche, that the newly constructed boiler of Capt. Shreve is calculated to effect a saving of nearly or quite half the fuel now generally required in propelling steamers. This was the object which the enterprizing inventer had in view, and it gives us great pleasure to add, that we do not doubt that he has entirely succeeded.

It is estimated, and we believe correctly, that if boilers made on the model of those of the La Fourche should be generally adopted by the boats on the western waters, the invention of Captain Shreve will effect a saving to the owners, in fuel alone, of something like half a million of dollars per annum.

The construction of the new boilers is simple—they are very easily cleaned, and cost considerably less than ordinary boilers—while a saving of nearly three-fourths of the room, usually employed by boilers, is effected.

Another very important object has been effected—we mean the entire safety of the passengers and crew—for, if one of those new boilers should explode, it would certainly throw its contents directly upward.—*Louisv. Pub. Adv.*

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—Mr. Rush, who was deputed by the Corporations of this City, of Georgetown, and of Alexandria, to Europe, for the purpose of negotiating a loan of a million and a half of dollars, on their security, to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has returned in the Canada, which arrived at New York on Monday last. We have in a former paper announced the entire success which has crowned his mission. This loan, which is believed to be the first American Loan of any negotiated in Holland since the revolutionary loan obtained under the Congress of the old Confederation, will enable this city to fulfil its engagements in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and ensure the rapid progress and early completion of that great and national work.—*Nat. Jour.*

Virginia Convention.—The new constitution of Virginia was adopted on the 14th inst. by a majority of 15 votes. It is reported as a singular fact, that it was carried by the votes of that part of the Convention, chiefly, representing the portion of the people opposed to the call of a Convention and to any change, and in opposition to the votes of those by the instrumentality of whose constituents the Convention was called. It is confidently expected, that though unsatisfactory in some of its provisions, it will be adopted by the people.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Letters from Washington state, that the Committee on Finance, in the senate, will report a bill "for the reduction of duties on tea, coffee, and spices and groceries."—We are glad to hear that they have such wise intentions, and that they mean to comply with the suggestion of the President as amended and recommended by ourselves. We are only punishing ourselves, without any equivalent benefit, in taxing these articles.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Slavery.—What a stupendous, what an incomprehensible machine is man! who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication of *his own Liberty*, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow-men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose.—*Jefferson.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Thames Tunnel.—At a Meeting at Rouen a few days since, at which Mr Brunel was present, he stated that no alteration was contemplated in the plan originally furnished by him, but that it was the intention of the directors to proceed with it at an early period, and he entertained no doubt of the certainty of its completion.

The inhabitants of Bristol are preparing to establish in that city, a College for the education of lawyers and persons intended for the learned professions generally. It may be regarded as springing out of the success attendant upon the London University, an institution which it is probable will materially change the old system of education throughout the country; by the additional impulse it has given, and will continue to give for the acquisition of knowledge to middle classes of Society. Cobbett has been giving lectures on the distress of the country, at the Mechanics' Institute in London. His audience have been, on every occasion, extremely numerous. In some instances as many as 1600 persons were present, while many were obliged to depart without being able to gain admission. He proposes after having done lecturing in London, to make a tour through the country for the same purpose.

The Boston Packet Ship Dover.—This beautiful packet, which made her passage in *twenty-one* days, brought as a part of her cargo, 10 packages of *tea*, purchased in America, by George Manners, Esq. the English Consul at Boston, *to the order of the East India Company.* It is well known that this important article of British consumption cannot be imported at any other port than London, without subjecting the parties to heavy penalties.—We presume that the Lords of the Treasury have given their sanction to this, and therefore the article will be allowed to be landed upon the Liverpool Quay.

The *Church Property.*—The report gains ground that the Duke of Wellington intends to make some important alteration in the divisions of Church property. We sincerely hope he will; it is a disgrace to the British nation, that some of our *Bishops* who scarcely *ever preach*, or visit their flocks, and *perhaps never pray*, receive 30, 40, 50 and £60,000 per annum, whilst many poor Curates, with large families, receive but £50 per annum.

The great libel case of the Lord Chancellor against the Morning Journal, has been tried. The cause occupied six days in the trial. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, against the proprietors of the paper.

The East India Company, who are looking around themselves with doubtful expectation of having their charter renewed, are said to have transmitted orders out to Calcutta to suspend their order for the contemplated reduction of pay to the Indian army.

Future Prospects of Greece.—The great quantity of unoccupied land placed by the expulsion of the Turks at the disposal of the Government, and in which the peasants may be located, will introduce, if distributed under wise regulations, and protected by a strong administration, some of the enterprize and activity of a new colony.—The trade of the Archipelago, which the Greeks will largely share, if not chiefly engross, will enrich the inhabitants of the islands, and numerous parts of the continent. The prosperity of Corinth and the Piræus may again be realized. Schools and colleges to promote the study of ancient literature will be erected, and the Greeks will learn to walk with a more observant eye amid the ruins of their former glory, if not to emulate their ancient fame.

The Siamese Boys.—Mr. Bolton, the Surgeon under whose care their health is placed, is having, under his superintendence, wax models made of the anatomical juncture of the boys, so that, should any thing fatal happen, there will be preserved a faithful representation of the anitomical structure of this extraordinary freak of nature. We hear also that Mr. B. is diligently preparing an account of them, which will be interesting to scientific men. The casts from which the models will be prepared, are made by Mr. Sievier, the eminent sculptor.—*London Court Jour.*

Fortification.—Yesterday, Prof. Bordwine, of Addiscombe, commenced a series of Lectures on Fortification, in London.—The art of besieging and defending fortified places has been less known to the British, than what its vast importance deserves. The system of Vauban has become half obsolete—much of that of the celebrated Carnot has been pronounced somewhat visionary by very competent authorities—and the account given by Colonel Jones, of the sieges in the Peninsula, shows us that it was but lately our highest military commanders became masters of an art which every accomplished soldier would gladly learn. Badajos, Burgos, and St. Sebastian, though well defended, were breached, assaulted, and captured, in an incredibly short space of time. To many, a fortified city seems a place of safety; but, be it known to civilians, that so much has the skill of man in plans of attack increased, that fourteen days of well directed fire from a competent battery of twenty-four pounders, will rend the most solid masonry, and open a passage into the strongest places of defence.

A French paper of Sunday reports the proceedings of a meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, at which the ex-Minister of Marine, M. Hyde de Neuville, presided. The President opened the business of the day by an eloquent speech on the objects of the Society of which the late M. Malte Brun was either the founder or the most distinguished original subscriber. It offers prizes of considerable value, amounting to from 2,000 to 20,000 francs, to travellers who explore unknown countries. Two of its late premiums have been awarded to M. Pacho, for his travels in the Cyrenais; and to M. Caille, for his journey to Timbuctoo. The only novelty which occurred at the meeting of the meeting of the 12th inst. was the reading of a memoir on the discovery of the traces of La Perouse's expedition, by Captain Durville, of the corvette Astrolabe.—The ingenious navigator tells us that he was about to return to France from his voyage round the world, when he received, in the Indian Seas, new instructions, pointing his search to the shores of Machicolo, for traces of this ill-fated expedition.

Steam Carriages.—Even with a velocity of thirty miles an hour, journeys would be performed with a rapidity, the very thought of which makes the head giddy. In the latitude of Petersburgh or Stockholm, a person starting at sunrise in June from the western part of Europe, and travelling at this rate westward, would add one hour to the length of his day! Supposing the vehicle to proceed at half the full velocity during the night, 600 miles could be passed over in 24 hours. Three days would thus carry the traveller from Calais to Constantinople; and four days would suffice to transport him from the midst of civilization in Amsterdam, to a Tartar horde on the banks of the Wolga! In the neighborhood of the docks such an engine must, we think, entirely prevent any very great conflagrations, if the immediate personal attention of the proper officers can be at all times secured: and the higher parts of the town may enjoy a similar advantage if reservoirs, such as those suggested by the late Mr. John King, be placed in all the principal streets.

Mr. Gurney has not yet entered into any specific contract as to the time for the 'entry' of his steam coaches on any line of road. We have heard that the price of these locomotive carriages will be about £600; that a stage wagon is now constructing on the same principle which will carry from 15 to 20 tons of goods, and "progress" at the rate of nearly six miles an hour. If this statement be correct—but we doubt it—what will become of canal property? Brindley, the great engineer, once said, that "rivers were made to feed canals;" but if these "stagers" be perfected, both rivers and canals will become more ornamental than useful.

Sudden death by drawing the cork of a bottle.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Chevell, the Coroner, was sent for to hold an inquest at the Hoop Inn, Cambridge, on view of the body of Mr. William Fuller, the head-waiter there (and who had filled that situation for a period of about 29 years,) whose death was occasioned by the following melancholy circumstance:—The deceased had gone down to the wine-cellar, with a decanter, in order to fill it there, to prevent its being cloudy; and it appeared from the evidence, that whilst in the act of drawing the cork, the bottle broke between his thighs, and the lower part of the bottle falling, the neck, with a splinter of the shoulder, remained; and, from the consequent pressure between the two thighs, the splintor of the bottle entered his left thigh, and caused a wound through the femoral artery, which was followed by an immediate loss of a large quantity of blood. The deceased walked from the farther end to the steps of the cellar, and there called out, "Mrs. Bird, I am dying, I am dying." One of the other waiters heard him call out, and ran down the stairs instantly, but the unfortunate man died from the loss of blood before they could get him up stairs.—Verdict, Accidental Death.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Richard Lander, the faithful attendant of the late lamented Captain Clapperton, during his last African expedition, has been ever since his return sedulously engaged in preparing for the press, an account of his own wanderings and personal adventures in that inhospitable clime, which are reported to be of a very novel description. With what intensity the spirit of enterprise and travel animates the heart of this young man, may be conceived from the fact that, though he was the only survivor of the expedition under Captain Clapperton, he has just undertaken a commission from government to proceed again to the same mysterious and perilous region, on a mission to explore the course of the Niger.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle & Forsyth.

Ashes, pot. lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	6†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 4†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4½ a 5†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	6¼a7†
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$30a36†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	40 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1§	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	34 a 35†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 100	6½
Coals, bush.	4½ a 5†	8	0?†
Candles, lb.	9	6	7?†
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4	8?†
Cheese	6½ a 7†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	8½ a 9†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3?†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2?†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$3 75 a 4†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9a10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 45†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	5 a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N. O. lb. new	8†
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	50a56§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2 37½ a 2 50†
corn	37½a45§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2†	keg, lb.	6a 12½cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$10	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c§
blooms, Jun.	$90†	new	22½a23†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright,	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	15
pig, ton	$33 a 35†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

FOR SALE.

AT East Liberty, TEN ACRES OF LAND, with considerable improvements on it. The situation is most desirable for a

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1830.

GEORGIA AND THE SOUTHERN INDIANS.—We have examined this subject with much care, and we do most conscientiously believe that we have done so without partiality or prejudice, and our most solemn conviction is, that the Georgians are wrong in their claim. In the last Mercury we observed the following most extraordinary sentence:

That Georgia, as a SOVEREIGN STATE, has all the rights of sovereignty within her own *chartered* limits; that she never did, nor never can surrender them without a surrender of her charter as a sovereign state; that the United States, whatever treaties they may have made with, or whatever legal rights they may possess in relation to the Indians, cannot invade this sovereignty without a manifest violation of the national compact, are, we think points which can be clearly demonstrated.

"*Chartered* limits?" The truly republican editor of that paper should have added something about the divine *right of kings!* The sentence would then have been complete, and admirably suited to the palate of the sovereigns of Europe.

What right had George II. to grant a charter for lands then occupied by thousands of human beings? The same rights which other sovereigns in Europe had to partition Poland, or the same right which George IV. has to oppress Ireland—the *divine right of kings!!* Is not such language intolerable in a republic? The *chartered* limits of Georgia!—the limits *chartered* by George II. on the 9th June, 1732, not one hundred years ago! Let us take a look at this *charter*, issued by the *divine right* of King George II:

At this critical period, a number of persons, from combined motives of patriotism and humanity, projected the settlement of this vacant territory. By this measure it was intended to obtain first possession of an extensive tract of country, to strengthen the province of Carolina; to rescue numerous people in Great Britain and Ireland from the miseries of poverty; to open an asylum for persecuted or oppressed *protestants* in different parts of Europe; *and to attempt the conversion and civilization of the natives.* On their application to King George the II. for a charter, the king, by letters patent of the 9th of June, granted them seven-eighths of all the lands from the most northern stream of the river Savannah along the sea coast to the most southern stream of the river Alatamaha, and westward, from the heads of those rivers, in direct lines to the South Seas, and all the islands to the east within 20 leagues of the sea coast; and erected that territory into an independent and separate government, which, in honor of the king, was called Georgia.—*Holmes' Annals*, vol. 1. p. 552.

Here it will be seen, first, that one of the objects proposed by the applicants for this charter, was the "*conversion and civilization of the natives.*" Now the Georgians complain that this object has been accomplished! It also appears that the "*chartered limits*" of Georgia extended from the Savannah river, across the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Spanish Teritory, to the Pacific ocean. Truly this was a bold exercise of the "*divine right of kings.*"

What were the privileges granted to the settlers by this *charter*, so much relied on by the editor of the Mercury?

"Liberty of conscience and freedom of worship were allowed to all its inhabitants, *papists alone excepted.*"—*Holmes' Annals*, vol. 1, p. 553.

Such were the sweeping extent and *liberal provisions* of this charter, which was first intended to produce the civilization and conversion of the Indians, and which is now used to effect their destruction. If the Protestants of Georgia were now to attempt to prohibit the freedom of worship to the Catholics, the editor of the Mercury would no doubt justify their conduct under the *charter!!*

In 1733 the first settlers arrived in Georgia. General Oglethorpe, their leader, did not *then* suppose that the rights of the Indians were extinguished because they were within the *chartered limits of Georgia.* No, he held a treaty with the neighboring chiefs, and in his address to them expressed a hope, "that as they had plenty of land, they would resign a share of it to his people, *who had come to settle among them for their benefit.*"—(*Holmes' Annals*, vol. 2, p. 5.) Little did the poor Cherokees, then, think that they had no right to the lands because they were within the *chartered limits of Georgia.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The meeting which was held last Saturday, 23d, for the purpose of petitioning Congress on behalf of the Southern Indians, has, on motion of one of the friends to the cause of justice and humanity, and national honor, been postponed till next Saturday, 30th, for the purpose of rendering it more public, and more expressive of the sentiments of the community at large, by giving to the inhabitants of the city and country a better chance of considering the matter, of weighing the arguments, and thus of expressing their minds as firmly and strongly as the seriousness and importance of the object demands. This motion, then, was reasonable: its intention is good, and the result will be so much more to the credit of the inhabitants of this Capital of the West, when, after mature examination, they stand forth, with resolute firmness, to defend, as men, as patriots, and as christians, the cause of the oppressed against the oppressor, of the weak against the strong, of the innocent against the unjust, and thus, with noble emulation, come in for a share in the task and the glory of saving thousands of innocent fellow men and fellow christians from cruel persecution, and final extermination, after a wandering life, full of misery and woe—yes, and of saving, also, this young Republic, which is yet spotless and fair—of saving it, I say, from an indelible stain, as black and hideous as any that is found recorded in the history of barbarous nations in an unrefined age.

Let us, then, once more, coolly and intently pass in review, before an unprejudiced judgment, the principal arguments on both sides of the question at issue. To do this effectually, let it be done impartially. Let us watch and be on our guard, most conscientiously, that no base and unhallowed party feelings creep in amongst the train of our thoughts, and infect, with its venom, the pure, exalted, generous feelings of the heart.

The object in agitation is (as we all know,) the intended removal of the southern tribes of Indians out of their paternal lands and homes, possessed by them from immemorial times. And the reason of this intended act of expatriation is, the desire of the states of Georgia and Alabama to take possession of these Indian lands; and hence then arises the question, what right have those two states, to claim a portion of land, which they never bought, nor acquired by legal inheritance, and in a word, of which they never purchased nor possessed, with the consent of the original and actual owners, one single square foot! Now, to answer this question, seems indeed to require nothing but plain common sense,—and yet there are some who, with an air of great importance, will gravely contend, that nothing but the penetration of accomplished politicians could fathom the depth of this question, and none but the most learned doctors in law could investigate the intricacies of such a difficult case. Let them alone; they are blind leaders of the blind.

When we cast a short glance upon the time when this country became first settled, we find that the British Kings gave grants and charters for land of which they hardly knew the name, much less the situation, and to which, of course, they had no better right than any one of us to one of the Polynesian islands. Still by these grants they meant no harm to the original possessors of the soil: for the issuing of a charter amounted to nothing but a right of occupying uninhabited land, as a recompense for the discovery of it. Lands occupied by the natives, were always acquired by treaties.—Georgia had, on her first settlement, land granted, to the extent of thousands of miles beyond her present limits as a state; but, would any one, even a Georgian, assert a right of that state to all the land under that degree of latitude, as far west as the Rocky Mountains? What Georgia, as well as Alabama, now hold in a rightful possesion, is what they have acquired by treaties from the Aborigines, and therefore it is lawful property; but what they have not acquired by formal treaties—what they do not hold in actual possession, they have no right to claim as their own, any more than my neighbor has right to the lot upon which I dwell; unless power were right, and my neighbor were stronger than I. Just so with the Cherokee and Creek nations of Indians. Those nations, after having again and again ceded, by treaties, whatever land they could spare of their own, refused at last to cede any more because they could not spare any more; and our General Government has solemnly confirmed and guaranteed to these nations the undisputed possession and sovereignty of the soil on which they dwell now, and which was transmitted to them by their fathers, from generation to generation. Nine different treaties and stipulations have been solemnly concluded and sanctioned, in the process of time from the beginning of our Federal Constitution to this present day, between the rulers of our confederate government and the Cherokee nation of Indians; and in every one of these public and solemn transactions, our government has explicitly and repeatedly acknowledged the right of possession and sovereignty, as exercised by the Cherokees over their land; has pledged its faith and honor to protect them against all encroachments and hostile attempts of neighboring states and individuals: has even generally extended aid and encouragement to the introduction of civilization and christianity among them; and thus, for a long series of years, a friendly and endearing relation and intercourse, like that of a tender parent and a helpless child, has been kept up between the Indian tribe of Cherokees and our former illustrious Presidents. But alas! rolling time has changed the face of things here now, like it did once in Egypt of old, when "there arose another King who knew not Joseph."

With the progress of civilization and christian light among the Cherokees, they naturally found their former laws and customs and rules quite disagreeing with their present social code and domestic mode of life. They were no more a roving nation of hunters, but were a fixed nation of husbandmen and mechanics. Christianity had taught them totally to abrogate, or materially to change many of their civil institutions and domestic habits. Hence the absolute necessity of modelling anew the laws and customs of their fathers, according to the new and happy change in their state of life.—So the chiefs and wise men of the nation assembled together in council, and composed a system of civil and moral laws for the transaction of business and regulation of conduct, in all their public and private concerns amongst themselves; and to give greater authority and more binding force to this code of laws, they promulgated it under the imposing title of "Constitution of the Cherokee nation." This Constitution was minutely and strictly examined by the Committee on Indian affairs during the sitting of Congress, 1827, and the report of the Committee concerning it was, "that it contained only regulations and laws of policy for the interior concerns of the nation, and that there appeared not any thing in it which seemed to alter in the least the existing relations between the nation of the Cherokees and the governmeut of the United States." And yet it was that indispensable collection of laws and regulations—it was this most praiseworthy Cherokee Constitution, which gave new impulse to the jealousy of Georgia, and a new pretext to the most unjustifiable pretensions. "Since you have made a Constitution of laws for yourselves," writes Mr. Eaton, in his official letter to the Cherokees—"the government of Georgia is determined no longer to bear with you, and you must now submit to her laws, or remove from your land," &c. But, expressive as these few lines are of the ignoble character of the Georgian government, still we have yet to learn upon what ground Georgia builds her claim to the Indian lands. This, as well as the invalidity of the ground, President Jackson himself declares in his Address to Congress, namely:—"Georgia," he says, "claims sovereignty over the land of the Cherokees, because this land happened to lie within the limits of that state"—That much for the title of Georgia. But now he asks, How came these limits to be laid down so incorrectly as to intrude on other nations' land? Was it right on the part of the U. States, to let pass such an incorrectness: by receiving a new state, they had the power to regulate its limits according to justice? This question our President himself puts, and in putting it, gives us clearly to understand, that Congress, at that time, did not act justly: yet, although this is his opinion about the wrongs past, he finds an early consolation for its present support:—"the step can not be retraced," he says: "it is too late." What, too late to redress a most glaring and most grievous injustice! but not too late even to fill up the measure of iniquity, and put the seal to a former wrong by a far more atrocious injustice! Is it ever too late to do justice?

C. A.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Flour.—There were inspected in the city of Richmond, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1829, 67,647 barrels superfine; 1,494 half do. do.; 10,422 barrels fine; 2,483 do. middlings; 540 do. condemned; total, 82,763. This is said to be the largest quarter's inspection ever known in that city.

A new species of Paper, said to be of very excellent quality, is made in Mexico, from a vegetable called Magney.

A new State-House has been built in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Fire-Proof Dress.—A safety dress, under this title, has been invented by M. Aldini in Paris. It consists of a covering of tissue of amianthus, or other incombustible substance, such as wool steeped in borax, sal-ammoniac, or other saline matter: over this covering is put a metallic dress, made on the principle of the gauze of the Davy safety lamp. Ten of the Paris firemen, accoutred in dresses of this description, passed through a blazing fire unscathed.

Grave Subject.—A Mr. Gravely, of Havana, New York, was tarred and feathered, and ridden through the village on a rail, for acts of cruelty to his wife.

Hot Springs in Arkansas.—A number of these, having a more intense heat than any known, except those in Iceland, have been discovered about five miles from the river Wachita.

The editor of the Quebec Gazette thinks that the United States have a natural right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and that it is a very fair subject of negotiation.

Twenty-seven bills for divorces were passed at the last session of the legislature of Georgia. Population of the state only 200,000 whites.

It is said, in a Harrisburgh paper, that Governor Shulze, during the time he was in office, pardoned seven hundred criminals.

The Negroes imported at Rio Janeiro, in 1829, were 45,150—deaths among them 5,592.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser thinks there is to be another expedition against Mexico, and that it is to be aided by some of the powers of Europe.

The brig Liberia with upwards of 100 colored emigrants, has sailed from Norfolk for the African colony. Every thing for this expedition, it is stated, was furnished by the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia.

What is there in a name?—Benedict Arnold and George Washington are both members of the present Congress—the one from New York and the other from Maryland.

Pertinacity in opinion more frequently arises from a partial view of a subject, than from a full comprehension of it, and certainly is not of itself any proof of rectitude of judgment.—*Dr. Watson, Landaff.*

Bumper.—When the English were good Catholics, they usually drank the Pope's health in a full glass after dinner: *au bon pere*, whence your *bumper.*—*Dr. Clarke.*

The banking capital employed in the city of New York is 17,830,000 dollars; in Philadelphia it is 10,792,000; in Baltimore, 9,700,000; and in Boston 14,000,000. In dividends the New York banks stand first, Philadelphia second, Baltimore third, and Boston last on the list. The New York and Philadelphia banks average a little over six per cent. and the Baltimore and Boston a little rising five. In New York, the whole amount of paper discounted for the last year was 119,000,000; in Philadelphia, 67,000; in Baltimore, 58,000,000, and in Boston, 59,000,000. Total, $295,000,000. Some idea of the business of these places may be formed from these data.

Powerful New Fire Engine.—The engine of Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson will be a steam engine of about thirty horse power, which on an alarm being given, will be drawn forth by horses; and a light being first applied to the fuel, which will be always ready in the engine, the wheels as they revolve along will work the bellows and get up the steam, probably before it reaches the place of the fire, where it will perform as much work in forcing water, as could be performed by about 250 men! Such an engine, with a sufficient supply of water, must speedily extinguish any conflagration that can take place.

A reward of 50 dollars is offered at Philadelphia for the apprehension and conviction of a villain, who on the 7th inst entered the stable of Wm. B. Pritchett, at the Southwark Brewery, and cut out the tongue of his horse.

The seeds of grapes have been used in France as a substitute for coffee; and it is stated that they are preferred for this purpose to any of the various articles that have been tried.

A Damper.—A young city fop, in company with some belles of fashion, was riding into the country *a pleasuring*, when they saw a poor rustic looking country lad at work by the road's side. Thinking it a fine opportunity to show his *wit* to the damsels, by sporting with the poor boy's ignorance, he thus accosted him—"Can you inform me, Mr Zebedee, how far it is to where I am going, and which is the most direct road?" Poor Zebby, not at all daunted, but with the most sober and composed face, said: "If you are going to the gallows, it is but a short distance if to the jail, it stands but a few rods this side, but if only to poverty and disgrace, you are now approaching your journey's end—As for the most direct road to either, you are now in it, and cannot miss the way." The dandy dropped his head and drove on.

CONGRESS.

January 20.—In the Senate, the bills for the relief of Joel Byington, Nathaniel B. Wood and Lewis Schrack, were severally read the third time and passed. Several bills from the House received their first reading, and several were read the second time, and referred. A long debate ensued on the resolution submitted by Mr. Foot, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of suspending the surveys of the Public Lands, in which Messrs. Foot, Webster, and Benton participated. Mr. Webster concluded by moving the indefinite postponement of the resolution, as there was nothing, in his opinion, at the present time, which called either for the adoption of the resolution or of the measure proposed by Mr. Woodbury in his amendment, to hasten the surveys and sales. After Mr. Benton concluded, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. McDuffie, in the House of Representatives, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a Bill to regulate the compensation of the Clerks in the Department of State, providing for the number to be employed, and fixing their salaries. Among other resolutions, one was considered, presented on a previous day, by Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, directing the Secretary of War to lay before the House a statement of the number and illustration of the moral and political condition of the Indians within the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Storr, of New York, proposed an amendment, and a short debate took place, in which that gentleman, Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, and Mr. Hoffman took part. It was, however, terminated by the resolutions being laid upon the table on motion of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, who stated that the important subject involved in it would speedily come before the House from the Committee on Indian Affairs. The resolution of Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, for a minute inquiry relative to the Academy at West Point was discussed; as also was the bill for the extension of the Judiciary system. Mr. Polk spoke upon the latter question, and Mr. Huntington has possession of the floor for to-day upon it.

January 21.—In the Senate, a resolution passed, authorizing a subscription for the documents to be published by Gales & Seaton. The consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution was resumed, and Mr. Benton closed his remarks. Mr. Hayne, then took the floor, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Webster, on Wednesday. Our report of this debate appears very meagre, because it has been our intention to report nothing but the arguments; and the debate is of so personal a character, and involves so many references to, and extracts from, papers and journals of other times, that it would be almost impossible to make a literal report.

Some discussion took place in the House on the resolution introduced by Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, calling for information on a variety of points relative to the West Point Academy; but before it terminated, the discussion was arrested by the expiration of the hour. The House then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Elections, on the petition of Ruel Washburn, contesting the right of James W. Ripley, the sitting Member, to a seat in this House. The report concludes with a resolution declaring that James W. Ripley is entitled to his seat. The consideration of this report was attended with some debate; but finally the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again upon the subject.

January 22.—Senate did not sit.

The special order of the day, being the report of the Committee on Elections, was postponed, in the House of Representatives, until Monday. The Committee on Military Affairs reported, by Mr. Drayton, a bill making appropriations for certain expenditures on account of the Engineers, the Ordnance, and the Quartermaster's Department. Mr. Wickliffe reported, from the Committee on Retrenchment, a bill to prohibit the use of secret service money in time of peace, and for other purposes. A message from the President was received, on the subject of an annuity claimed by the United Society of Christian Indians. The resolution of Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, was, after some brief discussion, committed, on motion of Mr. Everett, to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House then went into Committee on some private bills. A bill to remit to G. and W. Bangs the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire was rejected, a motion to strike out the enacting words having succeeded. The House, without finally acting on any one of the bills, adjourned till Monday.—*Journal.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 22.—In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Wilkins,

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be, and they are hereby instructed, to inquire into the expediency of a law compelling sheriffs, administrators and executors, who may hereafter sell unpatented lands within this commonwealth, to pay into the state treasury the sums due to the state on the said lands, before applying the proceeds to any judgment or other purpose whatever.

January 22.—Mr. Fetterman, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were laid on the table, viz:

WHEREAS it has been represented to this legislature, that the several turnpike road companies within this commonwealth are laboring under great embarrassment from the amount of their debts, an embarrassment which tends to prevent said companies from preserving their roads in that state of repair which public convenience would require, and operates to the prejudice of the community in general, as well as to the great injury of individual citizens immediately interested therein: *And Whereas*, it is not deemed expedient that whilst prosecuting with vigor the great system of internal improvement in which this state is now embarked, that other improvements long since made, and which time and experience have tested to be of great and lasting advantage should be neglected.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on local appropriations be instructed to bring in a bill, providing for the payment of the debts, now existing, of the several turnpike road companies within this commonwealth.

LOSS OF THE HORNET.

Extract of a letter from Com. Jesse D. Elliott, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated "U. S. Ship Falmouth, before Vera Cruz, December 5, 1829.

Respecting the Hornet, it becomes my painful duty to convey information, which, doubtless, will be received with feelings of deep melancholy, as well by the Government as by the relatives and friends of those composing her officers and crew.—The information contained in the accompanying letter from Captain E. R. M'Call, of the Peacock, but too fully realizes the conjectures I had previously entertained. Captain Norris, her commander, had previously to the 10th September, interposed his official authority in rescuing the person and property of one of our citizens from the power of the Spanish invading army. On the 10th September, a gale, unusually severe, came on, which proved highly disastrous to all the vessels anchored along the coast. The Hornet, in common with others, was compelled, by the violence of the gale, to stand off the coast.—In this attempt, however, she failed—and, from some cause which will probably never be reached, foundered, and all on board sunk into an untimely and lamented grave.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

INVENTIONS.

It is not an occupation altogether without amusement to look over the annual report of patents for inventions, discoveries, and improvements in machinery, sent to Congress from the office of the Secretary of State. The fertility of American ingenuity in these things is astonishing. Here are 447 inventions of "useful arts, machines, manufactures, or compositions of matter," to use the comprehensive language of the patent law, all brought to light by our countrymen in the brief space measured by a single revolution of the earth round the sun. Four-hundred and forty-seven steps have, within that period, been taken in the progress of the age, otherwise denominated the "march of mind," of which this report might not inaptly be termed the log book, or at least the itinerary. Not only have twenty new washing machines at least been invented during the past year but as many churning machines. These important branches of domestic economy, having exhausted the mechanical ingenuity of our eastern brethren, are now taken up by the artists of this and the other middle states, who seem determined to supersede, if possible, the laborious processes of the last generation.

We are grieved to see but one new patent of a machine for paring apples; but the deficiency is compensated by half a dozen improvements in the process of making cider. Five improvements have been made in the printing press, and the plough has been subjected to variations which we have not time to count. The report gives evidence of the zeal with which the new hobby of railways is ridden in various parts of the Union, in the numerous pateats obtained for carriages to run upon them, all which we shall doubtless see passing backwards and forwards with great rapidity and eagerness of competition, when the Albany and Boston railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the almost innumerable embryo railroads in this and other states, shall have been pushed forward by the lapse of time to existence or completion.

We have noted a considerable number of new inventions in the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods. We hope some of them will turn out to be real improvements on the old modes, calculated either to diminish the expense or increase the perfection of the fabric, for such, if we mistake not, are much wanted in the present state of our cotton and woollen manufactories. Two patents for methods for separating gold dust from the ores and earth in which it is found, and one for an improvement in the art of manufacturing sugar from cane-juice, show the new occupations in which our citizens were engaged. Steam engines, the machinery of mills, pumps, fire arms, screw docks, hatting and paper making machines, have all been made the subjects of various improvements, or at least of alterations denominated such by the inventor.

The threshing machine seems to have been almost as great a favorite with the ingenious mechanics of our country as the washing machine, and to have undergone almost as many variations within the last year. Even that ancient and philosophical engine the gridiron, has received its appropriate improvement. Three persons in the state of Ohio have united their ingenuity to invent a machine for planting corn, and the combined genius of three others in this state, has produced a machine for the manufacture of shoe pegs. A Mr. Chubb, of this city, has invented an improvement in the mode of dressing hair, which he calls the hatcheling machine, while a Mr. Osborne, from the distant region of Terre Haute, in Indiana, has discovered an improvement of Charles Angell's strops for razors, and Mr. Peter Pattinos, of Philadelphia, has constructed a machine the uses of which are not revealed in the pamphlet before us, but which bears the mysterious name of the Cromammometer.

Of these 447 inventions, the state of New York has contributed 157—more than a third of the whole number. Massachusetts has produced 59, the next highest number. 46 patents have been taken out by persons resident in Pennsylvania. 45 by persons resident in Ohio. Delaware, Illinois and Mississippi have contributed no inventions this year.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Paterson, January 29, 1830.—a6mo

200 BBLS. best Superfine FLOUR, for family use.
5 bbls. CLOVER SEED
5 do. TIMOTHY SEED
50 do. SCORCHED SALTS
30 casks POTASH
3 do. PEARLASH
3 bbls. CASTOR OIL
2 pipes HOLLAND GIN
2 hhds. JAMAICA SPIRITS
20 bbls. MOLASSES
20 tubs No. 1 MACKEREL, for family use
10 tons Pig and Bar LEAD
30 kegs SHOT, assorted numbers
20 do. Plowman's PRINTING INK, warr't'd
20 doz. whole turned BUCKETS and TUBS, assorted sizes, from the factory of Thompson & Hart.

Also, An extensive assortment of GROCERIES and PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES.

For sale by JOHN D. DAVIS,
Jan. 29, 1830—3t. No. 45 Front street.

Corn in the Ear.

THOSE who may wish to have the above article, are informed that it may obtained at a large keel boat, at Wood street Wharf, a short distance below the bridge.

As the blockading squadron has appeared in your waters, the proprietor suggests to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that it may not be amiss to lay in a full supply, lest the siege be longer than might be anticipated.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1830.—3t*

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.—☞Adventurers will please apply, or send their orders, early.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
220	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
9624 prizes			$198,432
15180 prizes—24804 tickets.			

Tickets - $10 00 | Quarters - $2 50
Halves - 5 00 | Eighths - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

☞Where have been sold and paid more prizes than at any other office or offices in the Western Country. Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

THE following are the numbers drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 1 for 1830:

3, 18, 26, 48, 45, 30, 32, 34, 31.

Nos. 30, 32, 34, a prize of $1000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 30, 34, 45, a prize of $500, Pittsburgh.
Nos. 30, 34, 48, a prize of $400, Virginia.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Jan. 29, 1830.

ALLEGHENY FIRE COMPANY.—The members are notified that the Annual Meeting of the company will be held at the house of George Beale, on Monday, the first of February, at seven o'clock, P. M.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, Secretary.

January 29, 1830.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line.

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20 00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day. JOHN SAYRE.

January 22, 1830.—tf

CLARKE'S OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 2 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 54 Number Lottery, 8 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

1 Prize of	$30,000.	1 Prize of	10,000.
1 Prize of	5,000.	1 Prize of	4,000.
1 Prize of	3,000.	1 Prize of	2,452.
5 Prizes of	1,000.	5 Prizes of	800.
10 Prizes of	500.	10 Prizes of	400.

Besides a great many of 300, 200, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40 30, &c. &c.

Tickets - $10 00 | Quarters - $2 50
Halves - 5 00 | Eighths - 1 25

☞For sale, in a great variety of numbers, at CLARKE'S OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1 for 1830.

3, 18, 26, 48, 45, 30, 32, 34, 31.

Nos. 3, 18, 34, a Prize of $100, besides others of 70, 60, 50, &c. &c. were sold at Clarke's Office.

For Prizes in the next class call on or address

J. M. CLARKE.

No. 110 Market between 5th and Liberty Street.
Jan. 29, 1830.—3t

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriation of the City Taxes for the year 1830, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades, and property of the said city, made taxable, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That the sum aforesaid, together with the money now in the treasury, the arrearages of taxes heretofore assessed, as well as all money arising from rents, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c. shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner, viz.

No. 1.	Salaries of city officers to wit—		
'	Mayor's Salary,	$400	
'	Treasurer's do.	300	
'	Street Commissioner's do.	365	
'	Clerks of Councils, do.	200	
'	Clerk of Market, do.	100	
'	Constables attending Market, do.	200	
'	High Constable's salary,	100	
'	Bell Ringer, do.	80	
'	Messengers of Councils, do.	50	
'	Assessor, do.	60	
'	Recording Regulator, do.	200	
'	Superintendant of Water Works, do.	600	
'	Engineer of Water Works, do.	600	
			3245
No. 2.	Cleaning Paved Cartways,		1500
' 3.	Collecting and Lost Taxes,		850
' 4.	Credits for Old Paving,		800
' 5.	Stationary and fuel,		40
' 6.	Repairing Streets, Landings, &c.		650
' 7.	Wharves on Monongahela,		1,000
' 8.	Paving Cartways,		3,000
' 9.	Interest on City debts for Water		5,837 90
' 10.	City Bills in circulation, for the redemption and interest of		1,000
' 11.	Water Works, for the further extension of and to pay arrearages of 1829,		10,000
' 12.	Contingent Fund,		6,000
			$34,528 90

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 25th day of January A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Co'l.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Clk. Select Council.*
Jan. 29, 1830.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow a further sum of five thousand dollars.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor of the city be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to issue therefor, certificates under the seal of the corporation of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the bank of Pittsburgh. And the certificates so issued, shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon at the office, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the city, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. And the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Treasurer of the city, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn on account of the several appropriations made by ordinance of Councils, passed 25th day of January, 1830.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the faith, credit, fund, revenue and corporate property of the city, be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Clk. Select Council.*
January 29, 1830.—3t

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone

MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Manson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, *of Rd.*
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

FOUND, on the evening of Friday last, A SILVER WATCH. The owner can have her by applying at C. CASSILY'S,
Allegheny Bridge.
January 26, 1830.

TO CAPITALISTS
AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.
December 29, 1829.—3mw

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes— *not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected: estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission: procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.
December 8, 1829.—tf.

J. E. JUNGMAN,

TEACHER of Music on Piano Forte, opposite the Post Office, 2d Street. Music, Instruments, &c. for sale. Pianos tuned, &c.

"GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL,"
Where G. Jungman teaches Spelling Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Number limited.
Jan. 15, 1830.—tf.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county for the benefit of the laws of Pennsylvania made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed the fourth Monday of March next, (being the 22d day) for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the borough of Indiana; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JAMES SMYTH.
January 26, 1830.—3t

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 4-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-4 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞ COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

*** Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞ Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.
January 22, 1830—tf.

TO LET.

THE STORE & Dwelling House, in Hays' Row, No. 74 Wood str't. For terms, apply to WM. HAYS, Liberty street.
January 22—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.
H. HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his entire stock in trade, and declined business, respectfully requests all those who may know themselves indebted to him, to make payment of their accounts, on or before the first of March next.—And those having claims will please present them without delay. JAMES H. DAILY.
January 22—3t.

WILLIAM HAYS & SON.

THE subscriber has taken his son, JOHN HAYS, into partnership, and the Tanning Business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of William Hays & Son.

WILLIAM HAYS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, book account, or otherwise, are required to make payment without delay.
Jan. 22—3t W. HAYS.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, on accommodating terms, ONE FRENCH BURR MILLSTONE, four feet four inches in diameter. I have a quarry of country stone that has been tested upwards of 30 years, and proven to be good. I would supply any order. It would be well to specify whether for corn, or what kind of grain. They could be delivered at Pittsburgh, to any person named there. JACOB LOBINGIER.
Mountpleasant, Westm'd. Co. Pa.
January, 15, 1830.—3t

TO LET.

THAT very pleasant BRICK HOUSE and LOT, situated on Front Street, between Ferry Street and Redoubt Alley, now occupied by W. W. Fetterman, Esq. For terms inquire of Mrs. Eakin, in Ferry Street, between Front and Second Streets.
January 15, 1830.—3t.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

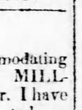
AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.
Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,



THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

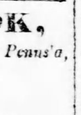
JAMES SCOTT.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by
STEELE & CARLISLE,
Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

☞ The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

TO LET,



AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, consisting of

Beaver,	Coney,
Otter,	Russia,
Muskrat, Nutria,	Camel's Hair,

Spanish and Saxony Hat Bodies,
Figured Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslins,
GILT LEATHERS,
Morocco Skins and Skivers,
Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c.

Together with a great variety of articles in his line, which will be sold low.
January 15—7t

TO LET.

THE HOUSE on Water Street, adjoining the subscriber, now occupied by N. B. Craig, Esq. Possession first April.

FURS—FURS.

CAMEL'S HAIR, Coney, Russia Hair, Nutria, and Muskrat, *For Sale.*

☞ A Chest, marked George Nolan; Box, T. C. Hippans; Box, Thos. Phillips.—The owners are noticed to pay charges.

DAVID LOGAN.
Pittsburgh, January 15, 1830—3*

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.
AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds,* from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden seeds Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreth have it all under their personal inspection, thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. eft with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.
January 12, 1830.—11t.

AN ORDINANCE

On the subject of the City Guager.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the City Gauger shall give bond, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, as prescribed by the several city ordinances relating to that office.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, January 11th, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Co'l.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
January 15, 1830.—3t

AN ORDINANCE

For the appointment of a Street Commissioner, by the Councils, and for establishing his salary, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Select and Common Councils shall, in their joint meeting, for the appointment of city officers, select a Street Commissioner for the current year, who shall take the oath of office prescribed by law, and who shall, for his services, receive a yearly salary of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, to be paid quarterly as other city officers are paid; and so much of any ordinance as gives power to the Mayor to appoint, commission, or reward a Street Commissioner be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this ordinance, the Weigh-master at the Market House shall pay into the City Treasury, the annual rent or sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the weigh-houses, scales and weights, payable quarterly in advance—any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
January 15, 1830.—3t

SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance "for regulating the distribution of water, "and for the protection of the Water "Works in the city of Pittsburgh."

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Water Works, to collect the Water Rents, and diligently to inquire after all offences against the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, and to return all offenders against said ordinance to the Mayor, to be by him dealt with agreeable to the provisions of said ordinance.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Superintendent of the Water Works shall be allowed a yearly salary of six hundred dollars, and the Engineer of the Water Works, a yearly salary of six hundred dollars, which salaries shall be paid quarterly by the Treasurer, on warrants drawn by the Mayor in favor of the respective officers.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Water Committee shall annually, on the first Monday in May, furnish the Superintendent with a list of those persons who are supplied with water, specifying the sums they are respectively bound to pay; and the said Superintendent is hereby empowered and directed to collect, recover, and pay over the same, weekly, to the City Treasurer, and to give bond and security, to be approved of by said Committee, in the sum of six thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Pres't. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Com. Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL,
Pres't. Sel Council, p. t.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Clk. Select Council.*

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS,* in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK
GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next,* for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞ Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.
December 1, 1829—2m.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

THE friends of Anti-Masonry in the County of Allegheny, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held on Thursday, 4th day of February, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the usual places of holding *General Elections* in the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of choosing two delegates each, to assemble at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Saturday, 6th February, and select four delegates to represent said County in an Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on Thursday 25th Feb. 1830. The meetings for the city of Pittsburgh will be held as follows: That for the East Ward at the house of J. Briceland, on Wood Street, and that for the West Ward at the house of Joseph Welsh, in Irwin Street, at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, 4th February, 1830.

BENJ. DARLINGTON.
Chairman Standing Committee of Correspondence.
J. M'LAUGHLIS, Sec'y.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

☞ A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJAMIN KELSO,
October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Bercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism.

HENRY JONES & CO.

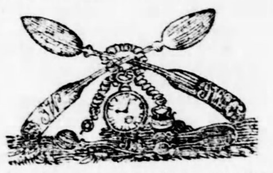
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,



HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail,* on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.
June 26, 1829.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town
August 25, 1826.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'urs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

ELECTION.

THE qualified members of the "Pittsburgh Legion" are notified, that an Election for the following officers will be held at the house of Major Thomas Wynne, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, on Thursday, the fourth day of February, 1830, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, to elect by ballot one Major, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation, and election of Elijah Trovillo, as Colonel of the said Legion: at the same time and place, to elect one Captain, one First and Second Lieutenant in the "Pittsburgh Light Artillery;" occasioned by the resignation of Captain Butler, Lieutenants Seely and Childs; and in the same manner, to elect one Captain, one First and Second Lieutenant of the "Greens or Kilties," to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Davis, Dewsnap and Wilkinson, Lieutenants.

ANDREW M'FARLAND,
Brigade Inspector 1st B. 15th D. P. M.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1830.—3t

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN P. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Dec. 15.—4m

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn and Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

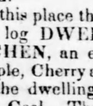
HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh.
March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,



THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.
June 23, 1829.—tf.